

ZHIDELEV, M.A.; KALASHNIKOV, A.G.; GRACHEV, A.P., red.; ZHAMENSKIY,
A.A., red.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, A.A., red.

[Mechanical engineering in school] Mashinovedenie v shkole.
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Seed Industry

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PRONIN, Mikhail Yemel'yanovich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk; MINEYEV,
Vasiliy Grigor'yevich, kand. sel'khoz.nauk; ZNAMENSKIY,
Aleksey Alekseyevich, dots.; GRIGOROVICH, A.T., red.;
BERNGARDT, N.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Fertilizers in crop rotations] Udobrenia v propashnykh sevo-
oborotakh. Voronezh, Voronizhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 34 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Znamenskiy).
(Fertilizers and manures) (Rotation of crops)

KRASIVSKIY, Sergey Petrovich; USHAKOV, N.M., redaktor; ZHACHINSKIY, A.A.,
redaktor; NGGERT, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

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Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudreservizdat, 1956. 133 p.
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KUZNETSOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; STRAKHOV, S.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;
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(Electric engineering)

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(Stability of ships)

ZNAMENSKIY, A.Ye.

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SHIMANSKIY, Yu.A., akademik; PERSHIN, V.I., redaktor; ~~SHIMANSKIY, Yu.A.~~
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; redaktor; PETERSON, H.H., tekhnicheskii redaktor

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(Shipbuilding) (MLRA 8:3)

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N.F.; GERBUET-GYBOVICH, A.V., redaktor; KOVALICHINA, N.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Building roads on saline soils and shifting sands] Stroitel'stvo
dorog na zasolennykh gruntakh i podvizhnykh peskakh. Moskva,
Avtotransizdat, 1953. 202 p.
(MLRA 7:8)

1. Moscow. Dorozhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Road construction)

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The author reports on the laboratories and field investigations of the Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences of the Turkmenian SSR, in the field of aerodynamics of wind-sand current in order to solve the problem of fighting against drifting sands. (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

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Cand Geograph Sci

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15 April 49

Inst of Geography, Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Mos'kva
Sum 71

PLUNGYAN, Tat'yana Markovna; ZNAMENSKIY, A.K., retsenzent; GABOVA,
D.M., red.

[Conveyorization of operations in knit goods manufacture]
Konveierizatsiia protsessov v trikotazhnom proizvodstve.
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ZNAMENSKIY, A. V.

A. V. Znamenskiy, "Development of a System of Control Measures against Pests and Diseases of Grain Crops," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 91-97. 432.92 1541

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PROKOPOVICH, A.Ye.; ACHERMAN, N.S., professor doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; ZHAMENSKIY, A.V., redaktor; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Modernization of milling machines] Modernizatsiya frezernykh stankov. Moskva, Vsesoyuznoe uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trud-rezervizdat, 1954. 44 p. (MIRA 7:12)
(Milling machines)

Cement-mineral colors based on sodium silicate. A. V. Znamenskii and G. V. Spivovskii. *Straited. Material.* 1935, No. 7, 49-53. — A material made of sol. glass of 16 Be. and 10% by wt. of ceresite was mixed with cement and applied to a concrete surface. The hardening process of the covering takes place in 3 stages: (1) formation of a gel during an interval of $1/4$ min. to 2 hrs. owing to the interaction of the covering with sodium silicate and water; (2) binding of this gel during 8 hrs. to 15 days; (3) covering sticks to the substrate owing to interaction of its cement with the sodium silicate and the cement of the covering. The introduction of ceresite is necessary to make the covering layer elastic and to eliminate hair cracks. The latter purpose is attained also by adding sand. The optimal compn. of the covering were found to be: 50% liquid sol. glass 20.3, ceresite 1.0, and 48.3, cement 24.2 and water 0.3%. With introduction of a mineral color the respective percentages are: 23.2, 1.0, 43.5-48.0, 24.2 and 0.3%, plus 4.8-0.7% of the color. B. H. Stefanowicz.

111 AND 112 PROGR
 PROPERTIES AND PREPARATION INDEX
 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 11

Determination of average specific surface of small aggregates by the method of adsorption. A. V. Zhiganskii, *F. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.), 9, 206 (1956) [Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii, 1956, 29(1), 206].—Place 1 g. samples of clay wet (I) and 2-6 g. samples of sandy and (II), depending on size, in 200-ml. Klenovskiy flasks and add methylene blue solns. of 2-4 concns. (1.0-0.5-0.25-0.125 g./l.). Stopper the flasks and shake well for 3-4 hrs. Leave I for 3 days and II for one day. Pipet out 1-6 ml. and compare with colorimetric solns. Adsorption follows the Freundlich equation $q = a \sqrt[n]{C}$. N. Z. Karmali

B. Z. Karmali

ASME METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

✓ Correlation of adsorption and chemical processes.
 A. V. Zaitseva. *Colloid J. (U. S. S. R.)* 4, (21-1)
 (1938).—Attempts were made to discover the mechanism
 of interaction between cellulose and NaOH and between
 Fe(OH)₃ and oxalic acid by reaction of the expts. by
 Klyachko (C. A. 30, 8038) and Shakhov (C. A. 30,
 7009).
 J. J. Bakerman

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Ca

STUDIES ON TRIPOLI. Tripoli from the Tenth region.
A. V. Znamenskiy, J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 8,
1373 8 (in French 1378) (1935). - This tripoli contains
much sand and clay. When it is added to cement, its
strengthening action does not appear for 3 months. The
quality is not improved by heating at 100° or by sul-
phuration. All the active SiO₂ can be extd. with 5%
sulfuric acid. H. M. Leicester

ASTM-S-L-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The determination of basaltic and andesitic in clastic
rocks of the sill. A. A. Znamenskiy. *Applied Geol.*
(U. S. S. R.) 11, 674-680 (1964).—The
equation for the adsorption exchange given by Chapin
(U. S. A. 29, 1959) is revised.
A. A. Znamenskiy

ASB 31.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca

NUCLEI AND PROPERTIES WOOD

The determination of basoids and acidoids in ampholy-
toids of the soil. A. V. Znamenski. *J. Applied Chem.*
(U. S. S. R.) 11, 779-80 (1938).---The
equation for the adsorption exchange given by Gapon
in 1918 is revised. A. A. Podgorny.

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ASH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

20

Investigation of triph. II. The role of triph. in cement.
A. V. Zaimenak. J. Appl. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 9,
1247 (in French 1252) (1956); cf. C. A. 50, 5373.
Small amts. of admixt. change the properties of cement
proportionally to the amt. of admixt. independently of the
diam. of particles. No reaction between SiO_2 of the
admixt. and CaO , freed from cement during hydration,
was observed. CaO is adsorbed by the admixt. and this
adsorption is in a reversible equil. depending on many
factors which displace the equil. Exptl. data are tabulated
and results are discussed. Five references. A. A. P.

450.55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Investigation of tripos. III. The role of tripos in cement mortar. A. V. Zaslavskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 18, 24 (in German 60) (1947); cf. C. A. 31, 2263. The elec. cond. of cement mortar varies parabolically with the content of water. Introduction of inert admixts. lowers the elec. cond. independently of the nature of the admixt., as a result of dehydration of the cement in the adm. detd. by the formula: $q = a\sqrt{F}$, where q is the coeff. of adsorption of water, assuming for F tripos to 1.00, and F is the amt. of tripos added when admixt. does not react (chemically) with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ liberated by the hydration, but the admixt. affects the adm. physicochemically. This physicochem. action of the admixt. obeys the general law of equal distribution of energy in the system and the law given by the above formula. The amt. of inert admixt., which may be added to a cement mortar, the compn. of which corresponds to the elec. cond. at the upper portion of the parabola, is detd. by: $I(h) = P\sqrt{W - a\sqrt{F}}$, where P

is the activity of cement, h is the amt. of cement, W is that of water, a the amt. of parabolically detd. by the requirement of the hardening. Right references IV. The "activity" of tripos. (Std. 61-7) in German 67 M). Removal of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ from aq. solns. by means of tripos, clay and sand proceeds only by adsorption; the coeff. of adsorption by these admixts. for lime and the coeff. of adsorption for methylene blue are referred to each other as the eq. ratio of the amt. of lime and of methylene blue. The activity of an admixt. is measured by its adsorptive power, which can be detd. by the amt. of lime adsorbed from aq. soln. by 1 g. of admixt. in the Zaporozhets method. Since the solution of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ in the treatment with soda is a purely chem. process, the activity of the admixt. in this method has no relation to that of the lime method, but, because the neutralization velocity increases with increase of degree of dispersion and since the adsorptive power is a function of the sp. surface, there is an approx. const. relation between these two indexes for similar admixts. Two references.

A. A. Podgorny

ASH 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CO

19

Irrigating and rain water of the city of Moscow. A. A. Podgorny. *J. Appl. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 141 (1957) (1957). Forty-six samples of the above water, collected over the period of 2 months, were analyzed, and results are discussed from the public health viewpoint.

ASS-34 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<p>ca</p> <p>A.V. ZNAMENSKIY</p> <p>... and Nt. V. ...</p> <p>... (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 2, 43-51 (in English, 51).—The oxidation processes in the soil depend on chem. compn., the mechanical structure and the bacterial flora of the soil. In order to study one factor at a time, a relatively simple reaction, corrosion of iron, was studied quantitatively in water and in soil. The aeration coeff. of soil is about the same as for relatively pure water: 5-7 g. per sq. m. per day, and is expressed for water and iron as $u = K \times A_p / l \times \pi \times d$, where l is the surface area and K is the diffusion factor. This formula is entirely applicable to soil. It demonstrates clearly the validity of the now abandoned diffusion theory of adsorption. Oxygen has to diffuse through the film of oxide to the metal surface and, in soil, it has to penetrate through the layer of soil particles to reach the iron. A sand layer 11 cm. thick covered with water 1 cm. deep produced corrosion in 10 days, with av. aeration coeffs. of 0.733 and 0.6949, resp., when the diams. of the particles were 1 mm. and 1-0.5 mm. The screening effect is inversely proportional to the cube root of diams. Accordingly, the diffusion factor $K = 1.34 \sqrt[3]{d}$, where D is wt. per unit vol., and d is the av. diam. of soil particles. The aeration coeff. both in water and soil is a function of the intensity of the oxidation process; it rises with temp., though not as much as other chemical reactions. It increases with the quantity of oxidizable substances in the soil. Thus when a soil ext. is substituted for water, the a value decreases, because the O is being absorbed and utilized by the org. matter.</p> <p>C. S. Shapiro</p>	
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITER.</p>	<p>...</p>

ZNAMENSKIY, A. G., KALININ, Fnu; ROSENBERG, Fnu; LEDEDEV, Fnu

"Georgiy Dmitriyevich Belonovskiy, (Microbiologist, 1875-1950, Obituary)," Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol i Immunobiol, 1950, No. 10.

Mikrobiologiya, Vol XX, No. 5, 1951. W-24635

ZHAMENSKIY, A.I.

Protecting the Zakhmetskiy section of the Kara-Kum Canal against
sand drifts. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.2:25-32 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmeneskoy SSR.
(Kara-Kum Canal--Sand dunes)

ZHABROVA, Z.V., inzh.; ZNAMENSKIY, A.K.; DERZHAVINA, M.F., inzh.

Use of elastic yarn in the hosiery industry. Tekst.prom. 19 no.4:
44-50 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera fabрики "Krasnoye snanya" (for
Znamenskiy).
(Hosiery industry) (Elastic fabrics)

ZNAMENSKIY, A.M.

Tripoli of Moscow Province. Uch. zap. MOPI 124:169-192 '63.

The most efficient way of using the Moscow Basin 100-grade
high-ash content brown coals. Ibid.:193-204

(MLRA 18:6)

ZNAMENSKIY, A.M.

Use of waste dumps in the quarries of Moscow Province. Uch.zap.
MOPI 97:41-46 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Moscow Province--Quarries and quarrying)
(Waste products)

ZNAMENSKIY, A.M.

Conditions governing the coal accumulation in the Lower Carbon-
iferous in the southwestern wing of the Moscow Basin. Uch.zap.
MOPI 97:3-21 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Moscow Basin--Coal geology)

ZNAMENSKIY, A.M.

Limestones, dolomites, and marls of Moscow Province. Uch.zap.
MOPI 97:23-39 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Moscow Province--Rocks, Sedimentary)

ZNAMENSKIY, A.P.; GORBUNOV, B.I.

Capron-and-graphite bushings for the pressure rolls of spinning machines. Tekst. prom. 24 no.10:44 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha Shuysko-Tezenskoy fabriki (for Znamenskiy).
2. Nachal'nik remontno-montazhnogo otdela shuysko-tezenskoy fabriki (for Gorbunov).

B-2 - 10

30

Tentik quarry. A. V. SHAGIN (J. Appl. Chem. Russ. 1938, 11, 1875-1879).—Quarry from the Tentik deposits is contaminated with about 65% of sand or clay; its active SiO_2 content is given approx. by $A - a - 3.8$, where a is the total SiO_2 and y the $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ content, or, more exactly, by $k - \log A/(A - E)$, where k is const. for a given sample, A is the no. of extractions with eq. Na_2CO_3 , and E the total amount of SiO_2 dissolved in a extraction. Admixtures of quarry to various materials existing; its beneficial effects become apparent after 4-8 months, and may depend on binding of excess CaCO_3 , or on its structural effect. Hardening reduces the active SiO_2 content of quarry except in presence of contaminants (cont.). R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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100	100	100	100	100

Compound mineral cements based on sodium silicate. A. V. KAWASAKI and G. V. SIKORSKI (Stell. Ind., 1931, No. 5, 44-53).—A mixture of water glass (4.13) and 16 wt.-% of caustic (I) was mixed with cement and applied to a concrete surface. The covering adheres to the surface. The (I) renders it elastic and eliminates hair cracks; and also eliminates those. The optimum composition was: 60% liquid sol. glass 38-4, (I) 1.0, and 48-3, cement 24.2, H_2O 0-3%, 48-0-7%, of a mineral colour may be added. CH. AB. (c)

Ce. Ant. (c)

11- SEP 1964 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION		B-I-10	
BC			
<p>Reaction. II. Role of emery in cement hydration. A. V. EXAMENETZ (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 9, 1247). (Rus.)—Addition of equal wts. of emery to cements affects the properties of the products to an extent $\propto r^2$, where r is the mean diam. of the particles of emery. The $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ formed during the hydration process does not combine kinetically with the SiO_2 contained in the emery, but undergoes adsorption; the mean adsorption coeff. for a no. of Russian cements is 0.6. H. T.</p>			
ASH-EA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
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OCT 1964 MATERIALS GROUP		OCT 1964 CHEMISTRY GROUP	

BC

B-117-1

Determination of barite and sulfide contents
of soil amorphousness. A. V. Kuznetsov, *Appl.
Chem. Russ.* 1958, 12, 676-681. (Russian).
Feasibility's opinion, with a note on the possibility
to exchange adsorption in soils. A. T. ...

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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[illegible]

ZHAMENSKIY, A.Ye.

Input and output reactance circuits of amplifiers with a finite
number of circuit elements. Elektrosviaz' 12 no.11:45-51
N '58. (MIHA 11:11)

(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)

ZNAMENSKIY, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; SIL'VINSKAYA, K.A., otr. red.;
PETROVA, V.Ye., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Controlled artificial lines] Reguliruyemye iskusstvennye linii.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1961.
51 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Radio lines) (Delay lines)

SOV/106-58-11-6/12

AUTHOR: Znamenskiy, A. Ye.

TITLE: Input and Output Reactive Networks of Amplifiers With a Finite Number of Circuit Elements. (Vkhodnyye i vykhodnyye reaktivnyye tsepi usiliteley s konechnym chislom skhemnykh elementov.)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr.11, pp.45-51. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These circuits are commonly used to couple from the characteristic resistance of a cable into the capacitance of the grid circuit of a valve or from an anode circuit into a cable. The relationship between resistance, capacitance and frequency is expressed by Bode's gain-area theorem (1)(Ref.1). In practice it is impossible without an infinite number of circuits to confine the total gain-area between definite limits. The expression for k (middle of p.46) measures the extent to which such an attempt is successful with a finite number of elements. The most generally encountered transfer function is that of (3). It will be assumed that the amplification is to be as constant as possible between the upper and lower

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SOV/106-68-11-6/12

Input and Output Reactive Networks of Amplifiers With a Finite Number of Circuit Elements.

limits of frequency and outside this range is to fall off as rapidly as possible. It is well-known that such a response is guaranteed by the use of a Chebyshev polynomial (Ref.2). After allowing for any transformed reactances, the circuits considered are those in Fig.3 and the response to be aimed at is in Fig.4. Upon substitution of the expression for the Chebyshev polynomial, the transfer function becomes (4) which is valid for circuits with even numbers of elements. The corresponding expression for utilization coefficient, k , is (5). The denominator of the expression to be integrated in (5) is given trigonometrically in (6). By changing the variable as in (8) the integral is evaluated in (9). Fig.5 is the graph of the Chebyshev function plotted in terms of the substituted variable and it may be easily confirmed that the integral in the numerator of (5) can be approximately reckoned equal to the shaded area within the rectangle. Even in the extreme case when the number of circuit elements is 2 the error due to this is only about 1% when the

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SOV/106-58-11-6/12
 Input and Output Reactive Networks of Amplifiers With a Finite
 Number of Circuit Elements.

permissible pass-band ripple is $\epsilon = 0.17$ and the frequency ratio $\gamma = 5$. Substituting the formal expression for the area of the rectangle we arrive at an approximation to k (10). The latter enables us to study the effect of k on pass-band distortion and the number of elements for any given ratio of upper to lower frequency (γ). Fig. 6 is a typical family of curves for $\gamma = 5$. A simple "rectangular filter" interpretation of Bode's formula would give the circuit gain as (2). Allowing for the utilization factor, k , this becomes (11). For example, if the stray capacitance is 10 pF and the cable resistance is 135 ohms, and the pass-band 48 kc/s wide, then the maximum gain according to Bode is 4.2 nepers. With a Chebyshev response however having a distortion $\epsilon = 0.02$, and a frequency ratio $\gamma = 5$, the gain is 3.76 nepers when the number of circuit elements is $n = 4$. Increasing n to 6 gives 3.95 nepers and for $n = 10$ the gain is 4.1 nepers. Starting from the transfer function with Chebyshev polynomial (4) the actual design of the circuit proceeds

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Input and Output Reactive Networks of Amplifiers With a Finite
Number of Circuit Elements.

by decomposing this formula into factors (Ref.4) using (7). The result is (12). This leads to the input impedance (13). It is also possible to design for a more elaborate response by incorporating equalizing action as described in Ref.6. Instead of (4), (14) must then be used. In this latter case it may prove however more advantageous to use the expression due to A.F. Beletskiy (Ref.7). Prof. A.F. Beletskiy is thanked for posing the problem. There are 6 figures and 7 references, of which 6 are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1958.

Card 4/4

TIMOSHENKO, V.V.; MARTYNISHKIN, A.M.; TSUKANOV, V.P.; GARGO, Ya.V.;
SHIKOV, I.P.; NIKONOV, A.V.; POSTNIKOV, V.P.; KOROLEV, G.D.;
ARTAMONOV, A.M.; TEMNIKOV, S.N.; KABLUKOVSKIY, A.P.; MAKHOV, A.Kh.;
KOTIKOV, A.Kh.; ZNAMENSKIY, B.A.; ZUYEV, T.I.; POZDNYAKOV, A.P.;
BALASHOV, S.A.; YERMONKHIN, I.P.

New design of electrode holders for electric-arc smelting furnaces.
Prom. energ. 15 no.8:13-14 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric furnaces)

ZNAMENSKIY, B.Y.; FAKIDOV, I.G.

Electric resistance and its changes in the magnetic field of a polycrystalline alloy of Cu-22.8 at. % Mn. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 13 no.5:784-785 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR i Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

(Copper-manganese alloys—Electric properties)

ZNAMENSKIY, B.

Some difficulties encountered in introducing synthetic and plastic products in ship repair. Mor. flot 25 no.2:37 F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy novoy tekhniki Tuapsinskogo sudoremontnogo zavoda imeni Dzerzhinskogo.

ZNAMENSKIY, B.V.; FAKIDOV, I.G.

Superparamagnetic properties of certain antiferromagnetic alloys
of the system Cu - Mn. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.3:391-
395 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR i Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy
pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Copper-manganese alloys—Magnetic properties)

18.12.75
18.11.40

41518
S/126/62/014/003/007/022
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Znamenskiy, B.V., Fakidov, I.G.

TITLE: Superparamagnetic properties of some antiferromagnetic alloys of the Cu-Mn system

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.14, no.3, 1962, 391-395

TEXT: Previous work by the authors and other workers is extended. The magnetic properties of the polycrystalline alloy Cu + 22.8 at.% Mn are investigated in magnetic fields up to 200 kOe and in the temperature range from 56 to 450°K. The method of preparation of the samples and the production of pulsed magnetic fields of 20 kOe is as described in earlier papers. It is shown that in magnetic fields of up to 30 kOe the approach to magnetic saturation follows the law

$$\sigma_{H,T} = \sigma_{\infty,T} \left(1 - \frac{A}{H^2}\right) \quad (5)$$

where σ is the magnetization and H the magnetizing field. For fields larger than 30 kOe the square law begins to change and Card 1/2

Superparamagnetic properties ...

S/126/62/014/003/007/022
E039/E420

for fields above 75 kOe the law of approach to saturation is

$$\sigma_{H,T} = \sigma_{\infty,T} \left(1 - \frac{B}{H}\right) \quad (6)$$

The presence of ferromagnetic clusters in an antiferromagnetic matrix can lead to the appearance of terms of the form B/H in Eq.(6) which become dominant in very strong fields. No firm conclusion is drawn on the nature of the ferromagnetic clusters in the investigated alloys. Preliminary measurements on Cu-Mn alloys with an Mn content of 2.4, 5.3 and 7.5 at.% show that these alloys possess analogous magnetic properties. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals AS USSR)
Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedinstitut
(Sverdlovsk State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1962

Card 2/2

FAKIDOV, I.O.; ZNAMENSKIY, B.V.

Magnetic properties of the polycrystalline alloy Cu-22.8
atom % Mn. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.5:1522-1523 My
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR i Sverdlovskiy
gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Copper-manganese alloys--Magnetic properties).

18.8100 1138, 1045, 1418

21.719

8/056/61/040/005/019/019
B109/B21224,7900

AUTHOR:

Fakidow, I. G., Znamenskiy, B. V.

TITLE:

Magnetic properties of the polycrystalline alloy
Cu + 22.8 atom% Mn

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40,
no. 5, 1961, 1522 - 1523

TEXT: Measurements were done with an alloy consisting of Cu + 22.8 atom% Mn. The alloy had been obtained by h-f melting and had been subjected to a long tempering and subsequent hardening. It was found that the magnetic susceptibility of the alloy is independent of the field strength in fields up to 3000 oe and reaches a maximum at a temperature of 94° K. The magnetocaloric effect had a negative sign in the field range mentioned. The authors, therefore, came to the conclusion that the alloy is an antiferromagnetic material with a Neel point near 94° K. This antiferromagnetic material developed typical ferromagnetic properties at temperatures below T_N when exposed to external field exceeding a critical value H_p . Measurements of the (now positive) magnetocaloric effect demonstrated the

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Magnetic properties of the ...

S/056/61/040/005/019/019
B109/B212

occurrence of a spontaneous magnetization. The magnetization reaches its saturation value in fields above 10,000 oe. The value of this critical field strength will change with varying temperature; e. g., at 56° K it amounts to 4000 oe. Above 94° K the alloy is paramagnetic for all values of the external field and it obeys the Weiss-Curie law. Results are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It is noted that the alloy investigated resembles the well-known intermetallic compound MnAu₂ with respect to its magnetic properties; it is also pointed out that a neutron-diffraction study of the magnetic structure of the Cu-Mn alloy and a comparison with that of MnAu₂ (Ref. 9: A. Herpin, P. Meriel, Villain, C. R., Paris, 249, 1334, 1959) would be very valuable. The authors thank V. N. Novogrudskiy and E. A. Zavadskiy for discussions, and L. V. Smirnov for preparing the alloys. There are 2 figures and 9 non-Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals, Academy of Sciences USSR). Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Sverdlovsk State Pedagogic Institute).
February 24, 1961

SUBMITTED:

Card 2/4

ZNAMENSKIY, B.V.; FAKIDOV, I.G.

Magnetization and the magnetocaloric effect of the Cu ÷ 22.8
at o/o Mn polycrystalline alloy. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 13
no.2:312-314 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR i Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy
pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Copper-manganese alloys--Magnetic properties)

ZNAMENSKIY, G.
CA

15

Viscosity of liquid products in the alcohol industry and methods for calculating pipe-line layouts. G. Znamenskiy and O. Oleinikova. *Spiro-Vodokhody* 1944, No. 1, 11-15 (1940). -- On the basis of tabulated data for viscosity of alc. (10 to 90.0%) and various strengths of sugar mashes from molasses and from potato starch equations are derived for flow in pipes of different diam. under different operating conditions. Power cost and other economic factors are considered. Julian F. Smith
Distillery devices. Dominador E. Batenga. *Spiro News* 21, 434-6 (1940). --A fuel-oil extractor, a device for handling H₂SO₄, and a cooling tower are described. W. W. Binkley

ANAL. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

16

Viscosity of liquid products from corn and barley. C. 17, No. 11, 4-7 (1940); cf. C. A. 35, 1027. Liquid inter- mediates in the mash of ale, from corn, barley and potatoes were tested in a special viscometer utilizing a Mariotte bottle with suitable air connections for pressure control and equalization. Coarse particles were screened out and the liquid products were poured into the Mariotte bottle at a specified temp. Viscosity was calcd. from flow time, wt. and d. of liquid, diam. and length of the tube and the pressure. From the observed results useful sug- gestions for improvements in mash prepn. were derived, especially in relation to the influence of bran and chaff.

Julian F. Smith

ASH-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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RECORDS SECTION

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16

ZNAMENSKIY, G. A.

14

Experimental data on the chlorination of drinking water containing pathogenic microorganisms. G. A. Znamenskiy. *Voenno-Sanit. Delo* 1937, No. 3, 44-8; *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 4237. - The investigation showed that the usual dose of chloride of lime, as detd. by the Cl demand of the water, does not have sufficient bactericidal effect on water contg. pathogenic organisms (typhoid, para-typhoid, and dysentery bacilli and the micrococci of Malta fever). A moderate no. of the pathogenic organisms are killed during the first 20-30 min. but even after 3 hrs. a certain percentage of them remain alive. A double dose of Cl is required to kill the bacilli of para-typhoid B within 3 hrs. W. A. Moore

ADDITIONAL METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; BELOHOVSKIY, G.D., professor, savetuyushchiy; ZNAMENSKIY, G.A.,
professor, direktor.

Preparation of a dry medium for the detection of B. Perfringens. Author's
abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:64-65 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usover-
shenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M.Kirova (for Belovskiy). 2. Gosudarstvennyy
ordena Lenina institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M.Kirova (for
Znamenskiy, G.A.). (Bacteriology--Cultures and culture media)

Building of Med Acad. for S.M.Kirov, near Gorky
Leningrad

USSR/Medicine - Epidemiology

FD-1646

Card 1/1 : Pub. 148-26/28

Author : Znamenskiy, G. A. and Belyakov, V. D.

Title : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Certain theoretical problems of epidemiology

Periodical : Zhur. mikro, epid. i immun. 7, 103-108, Jul 1954

Abstract : A discussion of epidemiology as a "social-medical" science from the dialectical viewpoint is given. Epidemiology is defined from the point of view of communist ideology. No references are cited. A quotation from Engel's is used to illustrate the author's contentions.

Institution : --

Submitted : August 15, 1953

ZNAMENSKIY, G. A., USPENSKIY, N. D., OSIPYAN, V. T.

Application of Aerosol Bombs (VMA) in Disinfestation Practice.

VOYENNO-MEDITSINSKIY ZHURNAL (MILITARY MEDICAL JOURNAL), No 12, 1954. P. 50

ZNAMENSKIY, G.A.; STOLBOV, V.S.; SHCHERBAN', S.A.[deceased];
TURCHIN, P.Ye., red.; DANILOVA, Z.S., red.-leksikograf;
KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn. red.

[French-Russian aeronautical dictionary] Frantsuzsko-russkii
aviatsionnyi slovar'. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 485 p.

(MIRA 15:6)

(French language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Aeronautics--Dictionaries)

ZNAMENSKIY, G. M.

*Mechanical
Eng.*

DECEASED

see ILC

ZNAMENSKIY, G.M.

POPOV, V.I.; DOBROSERDOV, L.L.; STABNIKOV, V.N.; ANDRIYEV, K.P.;
ZNAMENSKIY, G.M., professor, reviewer; SKOBL, D.I., kandid-
dat tekhnicheskikh nauk, reviewer; SEREGIN, P.V., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, reviewer; IZRAILEVICH, L.M., inzhener,
reviewer; MASLOVA, Ye.Ye., redaktor; DUBOVKINA, N.A., tekhnichesk-
skiy redaktor.

[Technological equipment for fermentation industries] Tekhnologicheskoe oborudovanie brodil'nykh proizvodstv. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1953. 515 p. (MIRA 7:8)
(Distilling industries) (Brewing industries)

ZNAMENSKIY, G.H.; STENDER, V.V.

Electrolysis of acid solutions of zinc sulfate at very low current densities. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.12:2728-2730 D '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.
(Zinc sulfate)

ZNAMENSKIY, G. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

5(4)

Soveshchaniye po elektrokhemii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy... [isbornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry: Collection of Articles) Moscow: Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 888 p. 8rdate slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed. Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.M. Prumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.M. Kabanov, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.M. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, V.V. Loev, P.D. Lukovtsev, Professor, Z.A. Solov'yeva, V.V. Stender, Professor, and O.M. Florianovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.D. Iegorovi; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

SCOPE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theory, galvanic processes in metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Agadza, R.I. Hydrometallurgical Production of Manganese and Chromium 493

Titov, P.S. and Z.A. Tsubshina (Institut tsivnykh metallov i zolota, iashn. M. Kaliningradskiy Institut of Nonferrous Metals and Gold Iashn. M. Kaliningrad). Cathodic Process During the Deposition of Tin from Halogen Electrolytes 498

Polukarov, N.M. (Parskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet-Perskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) Hydrogen Absorption by Steel Castings in the Metal Electrodeposition Process 504

Zincina, V.M. and B. Ya. Kurnachay. Electrodeposition of Hard Magnetic Alloys 506

Kadanev, L.I. and A. Kh. Malik (Pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A. Kh. Malik, Pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A. Kh. Malik, Pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A. Kh. Malik) Mechanism of Electrolytic Deposition of Metals Onto a Passivated Surface 512

Card 20/38

ZNAMENSKIY, G.N.; ZHUK, A.P.; STENDER, V.V.

Effect of the conditions of electrolysis of zinc chloride acid solutions on the magnitude of the true surface of zinc precipitates. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.4:367-372 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.

CHAYKOVSKAYA, V.M.; AFANAS'YEV, G.F.; ZNAMENSKIY, G.N.

Properties of acid solutions of zinc sulfate. Zhur.prikl.khim.
36 no.6:1355-1357 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.
(Zinc sulfate) (Sulfuric acid)

ZNAMENSKIY, G. N., PAKHOMOVA, G. N., and STENDER, V. V.

"Selection of composition of electrolyte, material for the cathode and obtaining of zinc at high current densities with use of ordinary stationary and continuous-action mechanized electrolyzers (drum, disk and others)".

Report presented at the Intervuz Conference on Electrodeposition of Nonferrous Metals, Ural Polytechnical Institute im S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk, held from 27-30 May 1963

(Reported in Tsvetnyye Metally, No. 10, 1963, pp. 82-84)
JPRS 24,651 19 May 64

ZNAMENSKIY, G. N.
KHEVEYEV, V. P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

5(4)

Soveshchaniye po elektrokimii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.
Trudy... [bornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry: Collection of Articles) Moscow, 1st-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.
Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeloniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.M. Pavlov (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yezlin, Professor, S.I. Zhidakov (Resp. Secretary), B.M. Kabanov, Professor, Professor, S.I. Zhidakov (Resp. Secretary), B.M. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotnyy (Resp. Secretary), Z.A. Solov'yeva, V. V. Stander, Professor, L.Kortsev, Professor, Z.A. Solov'yeva, V. V. Stander, Professor, and G.M. Flakunovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.O. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.
SCOPE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemistry: kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes, metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. Abstracts of reports are given at the end of each article. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Stander, V.V., G.Z. Kir'yakov, G.M. Znamenskiy, S.A. Aleksaev, B.M. Kabanov, A.P. Solov'yeva. High Current Densities During the Electrolytic Preparation of Zinc 461

Lashkevich, M.A. and Ya. I. Dubynin (Dnepropetrovskiy Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii Institut imeni P.E. Dzerzhinskogo, Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology imeni P.E. Dzerzhinskogo, Dnepropetrovsk). Electrocrystallization of Bismuth from an Oxochloride Electrolyte 467

Rodashevskiy, A.I. and Yu. Yu. Matulis (Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Academy of Sciences, Lithuania 225). New Electrolyte for Bright Tinning 477

Korobov, M.I. and K.M. Zharlamova. Adhesion of Nickel Plating to Zirconium, Nickel, Titanium, Steel, Inconel and a Chromium-Nickel Alloy 482

Lipin, A.I. Contact Separation of Some Metals at the Surface of Aluminum Alloys 486

Card 19/34

S/020/61/157/002/011/020
B103/B215

AUTHORS: Znamenskiy, G. N., Gamali, I. V., and Stender, V. V.

TITLE: Peculiarities of electrodeposition of metals from extremely pure solutions

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 2, 1961, 335-337

TEXT: The authors describe experiments on the electrodeposition of the electronegative metals zinc and manganese from extremely pure solutions. They found that the chemically pure salts usually used for studying the kinetics of such processes, do not guarantee the required experimental purity, not even when they have been recrystallized. Small amounts of organic impurities in the solution hamper the determination of the influence of surface-active admixtures on the structure of the cathodic deposit, and on the value of cathodic polarization. Therefore, the authors used extremely pure $ZnSO_4$ solutions produced as follows: metallic zinc contained $10^{-5}\%$ of admixtures and was produced by sublimation in a nitrogen atmosphere, ✓

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Peculiarities of electrodeposition...

S/020/61/157/002/011/020
B103/B215

following the method of the Gipronikel' Institute. Chemically pure sulfuric acid was distilled. Water was boiled in potassium permanganate, and then distilled three times, but 1/3 (first portions) of the distillate was not used. The solution thus obtained was boiled again, and then for a long while exposed to current from platinum electrodes. By using standard concentrations (Zn 60 g/l, H₂SO₄ 100 g/l) at 20°C, the authors obtained from this solution a current output of zinc up to 60% at low current density (1 a/m²), and up to 99% at 5 a/m². Zinc, however, was intensively dissolved already at 30 a/m² in an electrolyte of chemically pure ZnSO₄ which had been recrystallized three times. The electrode potential of high-purity zinc without current or with weak current is shifted by 25-30 mv toward negative values (as compared to the potential of the conventional UO(TsO) electrolytic zinc). Only glass parts can be used in the electrolytic cell when using high-purity solutions. Plastics (viniplast, organic glass, polyethylene) change the structure of deposited zinc. Crystals become irregular and small. On the basis of these results, the authors worked out a method of

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B103/3215

Peculiarities of electrodeposition...

measuring the active surface of zinc, which gives well reproducible results, and is also applicable to other metals (Ref. 5, V. V. Stender, G. N. Znamen-skiy, Nauchn. dokl. vyssh. shkoly, ser. khim., 1, 189 (1959)). For similar experiments with manganese, the authors used an electrolyte of 50 g/l of manganese (as chloride), and 110 g/l of ammonium chloride. Manganese was dissolved at pH >1. The solution was purified with manganese sulfide which was obtained from a previously purified manganese chloride solution and ammonium sulfide. Ammonium sulfide was obtained by absorption of hydrogen sulfide by an ammonia solution in water distilled twice. H_2S was obtained from chemically pure sodium sulfide previously purified from arsenic. After purification of sulfide, the manganese electrolyte was electrolytically treated in a glass vessel at a current density of 20-50 a/m^2 . In the vessel, there was an anodic glass cell with a glass diaphragm, a platinum anode, and a cathode of pure aluminum. The catholyte was constantly stirred. Anodic gases were sucked off. Manganese hydroxide which was deposited in the catholyte and oxidized to dioxide by atmospheric oxygen, adsorbed all sorts of admixtures from the electrolyte. After filtration, the solution was subjected to another electrolytic treatment. This process was repeated

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B103/E215

three times (altogether for 200-220 hr). Aluminum hydroxide obtained by anodic dissolution of A-00 (A-00) aluminum in a pure manganese chloride solution at a current density of 10 a/m^2 , was then added to the solution. Finally, the solution was filtered with a glass filter. From this solution the authors deposited manganese at 20°C , a pH of 7, and a current density of only 10 a/m^2 . At 2000 a/m^2 , the current output of manganese was 90%. All manganese deposits were of clear crystalline structure, even when suspended particles of manganese hydrates were added to the catholyte. The authors hold the opinion that imperfect crystalline deposits of manganese, or the absence of deposits at low current densities are due to admixtures in the electrolyte. The authors found that the crystallization of zinc and manganese in pure electrolytes does not essentially differ from the electrocrystallization of silver (A. T. Vaganyan, Ref. 8, Elektroosazhdeniye metallov - Electrodeposition of Metals -, Izd. AN SSSR, 1950). They state that the kinetics of this process and the action of admixtures in extremely pure electrolytes should be studied. There are 2 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The

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Peculiarities of electrodeposition...

S/020/61/137/002/011/020
B103/B215

reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 2:
O. M. Bocklis, B. Conway, Trans. Farad. Soc., 45, 989 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.
F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical
Technology imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

PRESENTED: October 15, 1960 by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1960

Card 5/5

5(4)

337/156-53-1-49/54

AUTHORS: Stender, V. V., Znamenskiy, G. N.

TITLE: The Determination of the Active Current Density in the Case of the Electro-precipitation of Zinc at High Current Densities (Opredeleeniye deystvuyushchey plotnosti toka na primere elektroosazhdeniya tsinka pri vysokikh plotnostyakh toka)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 189 - 192 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the electro-crystallization of metals various factors (current density, temperature, time, ion concentration, etc) cause a continuous change in the electrolytic precipitation, and the determination of the actual current density is thus rendered difficult. The paper under consideration studies the changes in the active surface on the basis of the electrolytic precipitation of zinc at high current densities (6000 a/m^2), the above-mentioned changes being particularly well noticeable in this process. The active surfaces of the zinc precipitations obtained under different conditions were judged on the basis of hydrogen hypertension. Zinc was used that had been distilled in a nitrogen atmosphere. In the

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The Determination of the Active Current Density in the Case of the Electro-precipitation of Zinc at High Current Densities SOV/156-52-1-49/54

same way water and sulfuric acid were purified to a high degree by means of distillation. A platinum plate was used as an anode, zinc monocrystals and various zinc precipitations served as a cathode. The potential-measuring was effected directly with respect to a saturated calomel electrode. Diagrams show the shifting in a positive direction of the hydrogen hypertension, as a function of time and temperature. Tables present the calculated enlargement of the active zinc surface as compared with the visible surface. According to these data the actual current density decreases rapidly, which explains the slowing-down of precipitation formation. With a precipitation of 2 mm thickness, the critical current density at which a re-dissolution of zinc may occur is almost reached. The method described can also be employed for the investigation of the surfaces of other pure metals (Cu, Cd, etc). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Determination of the Active Current Density in the Case of the Electro-precipitation of Zinc at High Current Densities SOV/156-59-1-49/54

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv Dnepropetrovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta (Chair of the Technology of Electrochemical Products of the Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1958

Card 3/3

NAGIRNYI, V.M.; ZNAMENSKIY, G.N.

Some features of the deposition of zinc and cadmium on various cathodes. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.9:962-965 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.

ZNAMENSKIY, G.N.; STENDER, V.V.

Effect of the conditions of electrolysis on the size of the
active surface of cathodic zinc. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7:
1478-1483 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

5 1310

24008
S/080/61/034/006/010/020
D247/D305

AUTHORS: Znamenskiy, G.N., Mazanko, A.F., and Stender, V.V.

TITLE: Characteristics of codeposition of zinc and cobalt
from sulfate solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 6, 1961,
1305 - 1311

TEXT: The present paper reports a study of phase structures and the nature of their distribution during codeposition of Zn and Co. Attention is mainly directed to the distribution of H overpotential in Zn-Co alloys which has a considerable influence on the process of electrolytic Zn separation. Alloys were thermally prepared from 99.999 % pure Zn and 99.98 % electrolytic Co which were dissolved in chemically pure H₂SO₄ and diluted 3-fold with distilled water. Zn-Co alloys were prepared from an electrolyte of composition 30-50 g/l Zn and 10-100 g/l Co, or pH 2-3, temperature 20°C, with current density of 250-300 A/dm². The alloys, before measuring H

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overpotential, were polished and ground with subsequent cathode degreasing and rinsing. Polarization curves were obtained with a 1N H₂SO₄ solution at 20°C. Fig. 1 shows the effect of Co content in the alloy on overpotential of H liberated in both thermal and electrolytic alloys, a marked reduction of overpotential of H separation being observed on increasing Co content to 5 % though lower by 80-100 mv in electrolytic than in thermal alloys (for the same Co content). Microstructures of the two types of alloy are also compared. The thermal alloy containing 4.6 % Co is a 2-phase system of Zn and Co₅Zn₂₁ which is in accordance with the equilibrium graph. The structure of the electrolytic alloy with almost the same Co content is also 2-phase, but the amount of the more positive phase is much less and approximately corresponds to the Co content. These differences were verified by heat treatment of the electrolytic alloy at 350°C for 6 hours, followed by again measuring H overpotential and studying the microstructure. The magnetic properties of the two alloy types were examined. Co₅Zn₂₁ is not ferromagnetic and the thermal alloys with 0 - 20 % Co were also

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Characteristics of codeposition ...

found to be not ferromagnetic. Electrolytic alloys with more than 1 % Co were found to have clearly defined ferromagnetic properties which disappeared after heat treatment. The marked displacement of potentials shown on curves 5 and 6 (Fig. 8) indicates that the inception of intensive Zn dissolution is due to reduction of active current density below the critical value. To determine inception of an auto-solution of cathode Zn in relation to current density maintaining Co constant in the electrolyte, the potential variation of Zn residue with time for varying current densities was measured, using a solution of 35 g/l Zn 150 g/l H_2SO_4 and 20 mg/l of Co at 50°C, with current densities from 1000 to 6000 A/dm². With current densities of 1000 and 6000 A/m², the potential evenly changes to positive values; for 6000 A/m², the gradient of the curve is steeper and therefore the active current density falls more rapidly (Ref. 15: G.N. Znamenskiy, Byull. tsvetn. met., 1959, vol. 11, no. 136, p. 24). The auto-dissolution of the Zn deposit begins at 6000 A/m² after electrolysis for 100 minutes, at 5000 A/m² after 80 minutes, and at 1000 A/m² after 10 minutes. There

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D247/D305

Characteristics of codeposition ...

are 9 figures and 16 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: U. Tainton, Trans. Am. Electrochem. Soc., 1922, vol. 41, p. 392; G.M. Westrip, J. Chem. Soc., 1924, vol. 125, p. 1122; W. Harkins and H. Adams, J. phys. Chem., 1926, vol. 26, p. 205.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Dnepropetrovsk Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1960

Card 4/6

ZNAMENSKIY, I., inzh.; NAYMAN, I.; KULIKOV, V., master tsekha (G. Kuybyshev)

Technical information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 5 no. 2:29-31
F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey sredstv individual'noy zashchity
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany truda
Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for
Nayman).

(Technological innovations)

ZNAMENSKIY, I.

Organizatsiya i Mekhanizatsiya Gidromeliorativnykh Rabot (Organization and Mechanization of Work on Hydraulic Projects)

522 p. 3.00

SO: Four Continent Book List, April 1954

Be

Influence of salts on development and sugar content of water-melons. L. D. ZEMAYEVSKI (Bull. Appl. Bot. Leningrad, 22, 297-310; Biol. Zhurn., 1954, A, 4, 483). Small additions of Na_2SO_4 or NaCl stimulated the growth of water-melons in pot culture, Na_2SO_4 producing an increase in sugar content (notably fruitless).
A. O. P.

ADDITIONAL DETAIL ORIGIN LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

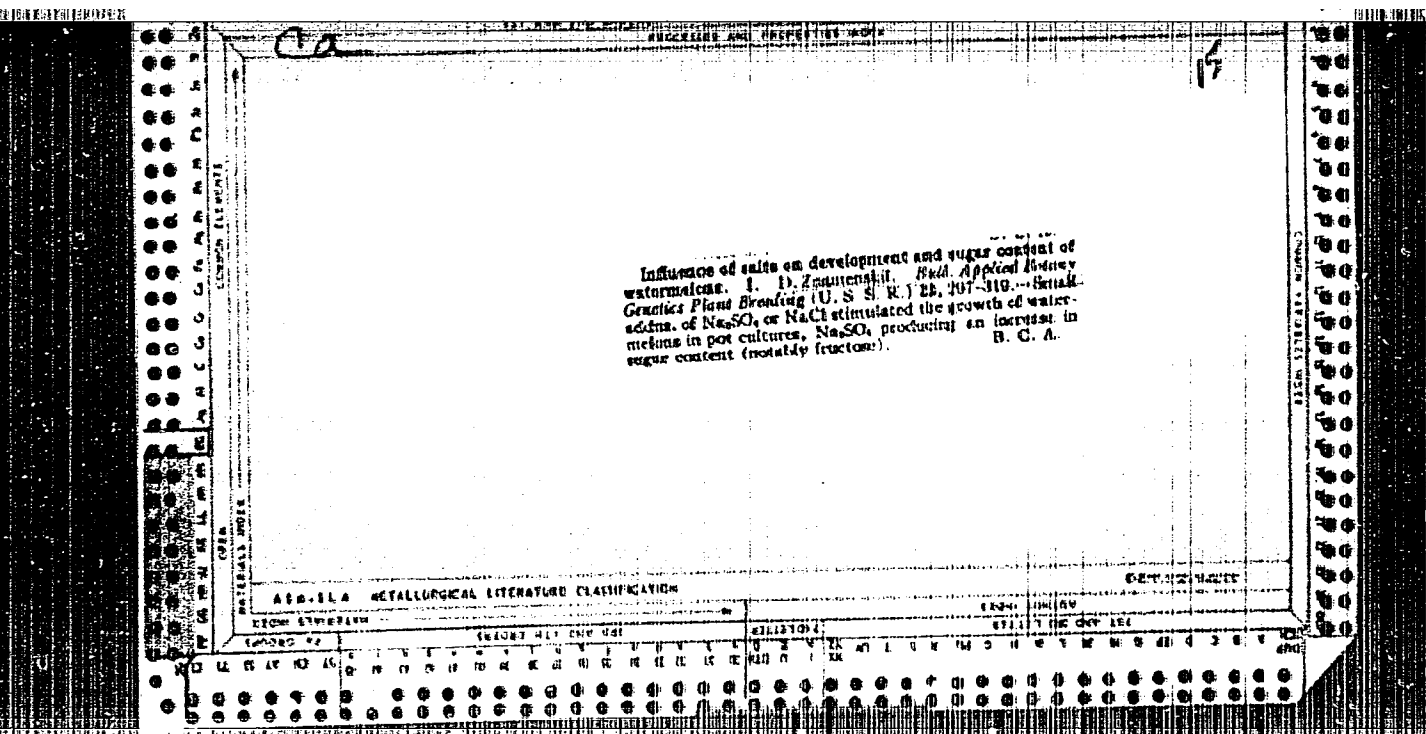
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GRINKEVICH, Petr Stepanovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; DOMBROVSEIY,
N.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.; ZNAMENSKIY, I.I.,
prov., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KIRIYENKO, I.E., retsen-
zent; SHKUNDIN, B.M., inzh., retsenzent; BELIKOV, M.P., dotsent,
kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KROMOSHCH, I.L., inzh., red.
izd-va; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.; SOLNTEVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Building machinery] Stroitel'nye mashiny. Pod obshchei red.
N.G.Dombrovskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt.
i stroit.materialam, 1958. 495 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo mekhanika Kuybyshevskidrostroya (for
Kiriyyenko).
(Building machinery)

GRINEVICH, Petr Stepanovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; DOMBROVSKIY, N.G.,
prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.; BELYIKOV, M.P., dotsent,
kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KROMOSHCH, I.L., inzh., red.ind-va;
ZHAMENSKIY, I.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KIRIYENKO,
I.K., zamestitel' glavnogo mekhanika, retsenzent; SHKUMDIN, B.M.,
inzh., retsenzent; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.; SOLNISEVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Building machinery] Stroitel'nye mashiny. Pod red. N.G.Dombrovskogo.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit.i stroit.materialam,
1958. 495 p.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Kuybyshevgidrostroy (for Kiriyenko).
(Building machinery)

The Mugan irrigation system and its present condition. Petrograd, 1923. 90 p.
Cyr. 4 TC8

1. Irrigation-Azerbaijan

ZNAMENSKIY, I.I.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Submitted by</u>
<u>Znamenskiy, I.I.</u>	"Organization and Mechanization of Water Soil Improvement Works" (student manual)	Kazakh Agricultural Institute; Omsk Agricultural Institute Imeni S.M. Kirov

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 233 - I

BOOK

Call No.: AF589978

Author: ZNAMENSKIY, I. I., Professor

Full Title: ORGANIZATION AND MECHANIZATION OF HYDRO-AMELIORATION WORKS

Transliterated Title: Organizatsiya i mekhanizatsiya gidromeliorativnykh rabot

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Agricultural Literature

Date: 1952

No. pp.: 523

No. of copies: 15,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Ryabyshev, M. G., Engineer

Editor-in-Chief: None

Tech. Ed.: None

Appraisers: Zhurin, V. D.,
Professor, Doctor Tech. Sci.

and Fehin, N. K., Dotsent
and Fehin, N. A., Engineer, Assistant

Others: One chapter was written by Lopatin, N. A., Engineer, Assistant
to Prof. Znamenskiy.

Text Data

Coverage: This textbook describes the methods and organization of large-scale mechanized hydraulic construction, and the types and uses of individual machines (pumps, excavators, cement mixers, etc.). There are frequent sketches of recent Soviet models, which do not seem to incorporate any new principle.

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Organizatsiya i mekhanizatsiya gidromeliorativnykh rabot

AID 233 - I

The book is of possible interest as indicating the machinery used in the huge new Soviet hydroelectric and irrigation projects.

Purpose: Approved by the Ministry of High Education USSR as a textbook for hydro-amelioration institutes and university departments.

Facilities: Many Soviet hydroelectric and irrigation projects are mentioned.

No. of Russian and Slavic References: A few scattered references in footnotes.

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

ZNAMENSKIY, Il'ya Ivanovich, prof. [deceased]; LEFMEV, B.Ya., red.;
GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Organization and mechanization of work in hydraulic engineering
for land improvement purposes] Organizatsiia i mekhanizatsiia
gidromeliorativnykh rabot. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 639 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Hydraulic engineering)

<p>ZNAMENSKIY, I. V. CA</p>		<p>11-D</p>	
<p>A method of determining the proteins of leucos. I. B. Znamenskiy. <i>Acta Inst. Nat. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S., Ser. Biol. Sci.</i> No. 2, 873-82 (1938); <i>Bull. Sci. Acad. Tsk. No. 2, 151 (1938).</i> --The method is described. Thirty references. M. V. B.</p>			
<p>ASD. I. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>FROM SYNDICATE</p>			
<p>SEARCHED MAP ONLY SET</p>			
<p>EXCLUDED</p>			
<p>EXCLUDED</p>			